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\$1.50 A YEAR

Melon and Pickle Worms

These two insects did much damage in Florida last season, and are again active. In spite of their common names, either or both of them may be found on cucumbers, or canteloupes, as well as gourds and squashes. They seldom attack watermelons. Their habits differ somewhat, and consequently the remedies to be applied.

The pickle worm is the more common of the two. It never eats the leaves, but bores into the buds, blossoms, stems, and leaf-stalks, as well as into the fruits, which it utterly ruins. The melon borer does not often bore into the vines or leaf-stalks, but eats its way into the fruits, and also feeds extensively on the leaves.

The melon worm, because it feeds partly on the foliage, can be reached by arsenical sprays. Use three pounds of lead arsenate paste to fifty gallons of water, or use one-half as much of lead arsenate powder, or one pound of zinc arsenite to fifty gallons. Paris green may be used at the rate of one-half pound with one pound of freshly slaked lime to fifty gallons of water, but it does not stick as well as the others and is more liable to burn the foliage.

The pickle worm, because it feeds in the interior of buds, blossoms, and fruits, cannot be reached by arsenical sprays. The grower should carefully collect and destroy all wormy fruit with the contained worms. If these wormy cucumbers and melons are left in the field, the caterpillars will enter fresh ones, or complete their growth and enter the ground, to emerge as moths in a week or two. The moth lays enough eggs to hatch into about three hundred more worms.

The easiest and most successful remedy for both of these worms is a trap crop. For this purpose plant, for each acre of cucumbers or canteloupes, from four to eight rows of early summer or crook-necked squash. The large blossoms and leaves, and the tender fruits of this plant are preferred by the moths to either cucumbers or melons, and most of the eggs will be laid on the squash. It is better to make several plantings of the latter so as to have a succession of attractive blossoms and fruits to invite the moths. The first planting should be made at the same time as that of the cucumbers or melons, and other plantings at intervals of a week. One may pick off the infested squash blossoms and fruit and destroy them; and also, if the melon worm is abundant, spray the vine with one of the arsenicals. The quickest way, however, to destroy the pests on the trap crop is to put up and burn each lot of trap plants as soon as it has become thoroughly infested and before the worms have attained their full size. If this is neglected the trap crop is useless.

Clean culture should be practiced, not only on account of these insects but also to keep down fungus diseases. As soon as the grower is through picking, the vines, fallen leaves, and other refuse should be raked up and burned. Also, if practicable, do not plant

cucumbers or melons on the same land two years in succession.

The pickle worm (*Diaphania nitidalis*) is a whitish caterpillar, with conspicuous black dots on each segment. When nearly full grown these spots become less conspicuous, and the worm is of a coppery color. The melon worm (*D. hyalinata*) lacks these dark dots, but has longitudinal stripes and never become coppery colored. It takes about two weeks to complete its growth, and then forms a cocoon in a dry leaf on or near the plant which nourishes it. Here it remains about a week and then issues as a moth. The moth of the pickle worm is from an inch to one and a fourth inches across the out-stretched wings, which are

white with a broad black border. It lays its eggs mostly on the buds and in the flowers. The melon-worm moth is larger, about one and three-fourths inches across, and the white area on the wings is much larger, occupying all but a narrow margin. It lays its eggs mainly on the tender young leaves. The eggs of both moths hatch in three or four days.—J. R. Watson of the Florida Experiment Station.

LAST PILGRIMAGE OF CONFEDERATES

Reunion at Chattanooga Will Have a Sentimental Interest of its Own

Perhaps the last pilgrimage they will make as a body to the famous battle grounds of Lookout Mtn., Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, will be the 1913 Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, May 27-29. The railroads of the Southeastern Passenger Association have made a thirty day rate of a cent a mile. The War Dept. has loaned the requisite number of tents and cots in order that Chattanooga may suitably care for the 15,000 Veterans who are expected to attend, and who will be lodged and fed free of all cost.

The United Sons of Veterans will hold their reunion at the same place, May 27-29. They will bring with them the usual bery of beautiful Southern women, as sponsors, maids of honor and chaperones, all of whom will be lavishly entertained by the citizens of Chattanooga.

Enthusiasm and interest never ran so high in the South over the annual reunion of the battle scarred veterans whose spectacular parade at Chattanooga is expected to be viewed by over one hundred thousand visitors in that city of like population.

The Story of Florida

The story of Florida in recent times is as fascinating as anything which the remoter past told. Soon after the close of the civil war her natural resources in soil, climate and forest began to attract capital from the northern states and from Europe. Before reconstruction was completed she had colonies of northern people for the the winter months, and her orange groves gathered in millions of northern capital. She was the earliest Confederate state to win the attention of the investors and captains of industry above Masons and Dixon's line. The inpour of wealth into her lap has been particularly large in volume in the past decade and a half. This has had a tendency not only to increase the population, but to place the white element of its people decisively in the preponderance. The Northern section of its inhabitants is steadily growing, aside from those who merely pass the winter months there.—Lesley's Weekly.

Ocala Banner:—It does not matter so much who are the officers of the Florida Citrus Exchange, so they are good men, but by all means the organization itself must be upheld. The success and well being of the citrus industry largely depends upon the activity of the Fruit Exchange.

Exorbitant Freight Rates

It looks now that the tariff on citrus fruit will be reduced from 80 to 35 cents per box, a cut in duty that was not expected by the growers of the fruit belt. The 35 cent rate is incorporated in the general tariff bill the Ways and Means Committee has reported to Congress, and a change to a higher rate is hardly probable while the bill is before both branches of Congress, says the DeLand Record.

What the growers should attempt to do now is to appeal to the state's delegation in Congress, to the State Railroad Commission and through it to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for some redress from the high freight rates the transportation companies

charge for getting the fruit to the market. The rates charged are exorbitant, indeed, a rate that is ruinous to the industry, more so than if Congress had put oranges on the free list.

A rate of from \$175 to \$1200 per car on our fruit to the markets is out of all reason. The past crop in Florida sold for about \$15,000,000, about one-third of which went to the transportation companies. \$75 a car is plenty for the railroads to charge to take the fruit to northern markets, giving them a good profit. Our Senators, Representatives, the state and inter-state commissioners could bring about such reduction in freight rates if an attempt was made. From California to the eastern markets, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles, a box of oranges is carried for \$1, while the Florida growers must pay two-thirds this amount for less than 1,000 miles. It is a discrimination against the Florida grower.

The Polk County Record in writing of discrimination against Florida orange growers and truckers, says:

A year or more ago there was much said in the papers of Florida in regard to unjust freight rates, but along towards election time last fall the matter was in a manner dropped.

One of Polk county's big shippers and truck growers calls our attention to this matter and gives us some figures that are astonishing in regard to freight rates to and from the north and west.

Talk about the damage to fruit and trucking in Florida by free trade; it is little in comparison to what our people suffer from unjust freight rates.

Take for instance the rate on truck from Bartow to New York City is 88c per hundred while the rate back here on the same is only 42c.

Our rates to points in Georgia is 50c while rates from Wisconsin and New York back south to these points twice the distance, or more, is only 42c.

Rates from Mississippi to Philadelphia, 7 days freight, is 15c per crate for tomatoes and Florida shippers pay 60c per crate for 5 days freight to the same places.

These figures are only a few illustrations of the discriminating freight rates against Florida. They are a hundred times more injurious to our people than free trade with all the world.

If our law makers could be impressed with these facts they would doubtless quit wrangling so much over these tariff questions and get together on something that would give the Florida shippers a chance to compete with other trade points in our own country.

St. Cloud Tribune:—The local newspapers looked upon with discredit by not a few people, is, and always will be, the most potent factor for the good or ill of that community in which it is published. It seldom receives the commendation it is entitled to, but despite that fact the paper goes on week after week spreading its influence broadcast.

FLORIDA INDUSTRIES

This a State in Which the Different Sections Specialize

Through the effect of our climate, the pearl of the dew-drop and the rays of our warm winter sun are crystalized annually into these thousands of carloads of fruit and vegetables. Florida is a State in which different portions specialize. In one community much attention is devoted to the raising and shipping of thousands of crates of strawberries; in another portion attention is devoted to the cultivation of Irish potatoes; in another, tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, watermelons, citrus fruits and to various semi-tropical fruits. In one county alone, there is over 5,000 acres planted in pecans. In thirteen or fourteen counties, the long staple or sea island cotton is cultivated. Florida furnishes fully one-third of the sea island cotton produced in the United States. In other portions, corn and short staple cotton are extensively produced. Though not a corn producing State, oftentimes as much as 75 to 115 bushels of corn to the acre has been raised. A bale of cotton to the acre is often produced; 800 to 1,000 gallons of syrup from an acre of sugarcane.

Florida is a great naval stores producing State, furnishing now probably as much turpentine, rosin and lumber as any other State. The last report by the commissioner of agriculture shows that the manufacture in Florida represents annually the value of \$87 per capita.

Florida is a great mining state, producing fully one-half of the phosphate of the United States and more than one-half of fuller's earth. Is is a great fish producing state.

Owing to our streams and lakes and to the ease and cheapness with which artesian water is secured our crops can be more easily irrigated than they can be in any state in the Union. Very few farmers, however, find it necessary to avail themselves of irrigation, crops generally being raised without such.—St. Cloud Tribune.

Times-Herald:—Knocking home papers and other home enterprises is a "mighty poor way" to boost a town.